reduce the unnecessary outgo of foreign exchange. Keeping this objective in view a number of import compression measures have been taken by the Government recently to conserve limited resources of Free Foreign Exchange. These include, inter-alia, —

(i) A cut of 15 per cent has been imposed on the import entitlement, whether under OGL or against a licence, of Actual Users engaged in the manufacture of automobiles, electronic items and consumer durables

(ii) A number of items of raw materials, components and Capital Goods have been removed from OGL List in view of indigenous angle.

(iii) A closer scrutiny of Supplementary licensing applications is being made where value exceeds Rs. 2 crores. Actual users are required to surrender REP|Addl licences of value equivalent to 50 per cent of the amount in excess of Rs. 2 crores

(iv) The facility for import of items of raw materials, components, consumables and spares as well as jigs, fixtures, moulds etc, not specified in the Import Policy, under OGL, has been suspended for a period of 3 months with effect from 6th November, 1990

Revised estimated deficit during the current year

21 SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) what is the revised estimated deficit of the current year,

(b) what is the latest estimate of external and internal liabilities and their proportionate ratios to GDP;

(c) what are the amounts of internal and external debts service charges;

(d) what is the percentage of burden of both the debts during the current year; and

(e) what are the measures being adopted by the Government to counteract the challenge of external debt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The Budget deficit of the Central Government in the Revised estimates 1990-91 will be shown in the Budget documents for 1991-92.

(b) to (d) The latest estimates available are as per Budget estimates 1990-91. The required information is given below.

(Rs in crores)

	Debt outstanding at the end of 1990-91 (BE)	Percentage to GDP (estimated)
Internal debt liabilities	272766	54·1
External debt liabilities (at book value) . .	31851	6 3
Percentage increase in the debt liabilities over 1989-90 (RE) :		
Internal debt	0 15%	
External debt . . .	0 12%	
Interest payable as per 1990-91 (BF)·		
Internal debt	19224	
External debt . .	1626	

(e) Government has been following a cautious policy on external debt, it has been the policy of the Government to accelerate exports and to ensure efficient import substitution so as to reduce dependence on external debt.

22. [*Transferred to the 8th January,* 1991]

Change in the Indian share in the trade of castor oil in world market

23. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CCS and drawback on castor oil have been withdrawn due to new nomenclature which regards medicinal grade quality as special grade;

(b) whether it is a fact that India's market share in the total world trade of castor oil has been affected adversely and that Brazil has gained at the cost of Indian processors;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reintroduce CCS and drawback on castor oil and also provide other incentives; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor and what other steps are under Government's consideration to increase export of castor oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) Cash Compensatory Support and Drawback have not been withdrawn on Castor Oil Medicinal Grade. Castor Oil of Medicinal Grade is required to pass the thin layer chromotograph test.

(b) India's export of Castor Oil has been showing an increasing trend as could be seen from the following figures —

Year	Value of exports of Castor Oil in Rs. crores
1987-88	61·73
1988-89	67 34
1989-90 . . .	192 01
April-October, 1990 . .	94 70 (as against Rs 92 40 crores during April-October, 1989)

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In order to further increase export earnings, the Industry has been requested to take up the production of value added derivatives from Castor Oil.

Export of cashew kernels

24 SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of cashew kernels under counter-trade terms does not earn hard currency for India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian processors sell at higher rupee rate to rupee currency areas who resell at lower rates in Indian rupee terms to hard currency areas, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to draw a negative list as suggested by a few experts to preclude exports items such as cashew kernels to rupee currency countries and encourage greater exports to hard currency areas?